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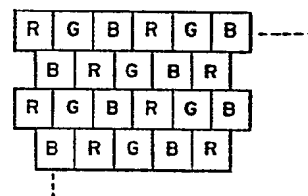
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(54) **Color liquid-crystal display apparatus.**

(57) The present invention relates to picture elements of a color liquid-crystal display apparatus, color arrangements of coloring means, and the electric control. The arrangement patterns of picture-element electrodes are provided which may be driven by a simple driving circuit and may obtain the regenerative images of high quality. In the color liquid-crystal display apparatus, the delta arrangement is adopted, thus improving the image resolution and the display quality.

*Fig. 1(A)*



COLOR LIQUID-CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUSBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to picture elements of a color liquid-crystal display apparatus, color arrangements of coloring means, and electric control.

5           The color liquid-crystal display apparatus is provided with many picture elements arranged in dot-matrix shape and a coloring means arranged corresponding to each picture element. Each picture element is controlled through application of a picture signal corresponding to a color  
10           corresponding to each picture element so that colors are additively mixed in accordance with the same principle as that of a color CRT, with the result that an arbitrary color picture including a half tone color image may be displayed. Read "Liquid-Crystal Electronics Base And Application" (Ohm  
15           Company, 1979) or the like edited by Sasaki for details on the liquid crystal.

          Many modes such as twisted-nematic (TN), guest-host (GH), dynamic-scattering-mode (DSM), phase transfer, etc. are available as an operation mode of a liquid crystal  
20           display apparatus. Particularly the TN and GH provide favorable results. In the guest-host, black die is used and is operated as a so-called black shutter.

Normally additive three primary colors are selected as the colors of the coloring means. An interference filter, a color filter made of inorganic or organic dye or pigment are used in the coloring means. The  
5 coloring means may be provided on the outer face of a substrate which constitutes a liquid crystal display apparatus or on the inner face thereof. In the case of the latter, the coloring means may be provided on or below a signal electrode, a scanning electrode, a picture element  
10 electrode or a common electrode.

In the color liquid crystal display apparatus, only the spectrum region of one color of three primary colors among the spectra of the incident light can be used and the remaining region are absorbed by the coloring means.  
15 In the case of a liquid crystal operation mode using a polarizer, the light intensity to be used is further reduced by half so that it is very dark in a reflection type mode with no illuminating means in it. Thus, a light source such as incandescent lamp, fluorescent lamp, EL  
20 (Electro-luminescence) panel or the like is provided or a means for guiding ambient lights to the rear face of the liquid crystal display apparatus are provided as the illuminating means. For application into a portable appliance, it is important to improve the radiation  
25 efficiency of the light source because of the severe restriction in power capacity. To faithfully reproduce

picture signals, many picture element, i.e., many scanning lines are required. For example, a liquid crystal panel for color television use will be considered. In the NTSC system of a television broadcasting, the band width of luminance signal (Y signal) is  $4\text{MH}_z$ , while the band widths of I signal and Q signal which are color phase signals are respectively  $1.5\text{MH}_z$ ,  $5.0\text{MH}_z$ . As the sine waves of the  $0.5\text{MH}_z$  includes 26.5 cycle waves in the 1 effective horizontal scanning period (53 microseconds), the horizontal resolution is equivalent to 53 lines or 26.5 line pair of bright line and dark line. According to the theorem of Shanon, the loss of the information to be contained in the original signal cannot be caused if the sampling operation is performed with a frequency twice the highest frequency of the original signal. However, it is difficult to say that the images provided when the signals sampled in that manner have been reproduced as they are are visually faithful to the original signal under the influences of aliasing. As the result of our experiment the visual satisfaction is provided when the sampling has been performed with a frequency higher than three times the highest frequency. Accordingly, to reproduce the color signal of  $0.5\text{MH}_z$ , the information having the original signal can be reproduced almost faithfully if the number of the picture elements of the same color on the same horizontal line is 80 and more.

In a liquid crystal display apparatus provided with many picture element, one of the following three methods is used to individually control the respective picture elements.

5     (1) SIMPLE MATRIX

As shown graphically in Fig. 7 (a), a stripe shaped electrode group is provided respectively on the two opposite substrate. They are sealed each other so that they become normal to each other so as to constitute a liquid crystal display. Row selection signals are sequentially applied upon the row electrodes (scanning electrodes) SL, SL disposed on one substrate. An image signal is applied in synchronous relation with a row selection signal upon the column electrodes (signal electrodes) DL, DL disposed on the other substrate. The overlap regions (which are shown by oblique lines) between the row electrodes SL and the column electrodes DL become picture elements and the liquid crystal sandwiched between both the electrodes responses to the potential difference between them.

20     As the liquid crystal responses to the effective value in this method, the number of the scanning lines cannot be rendered large because of crosstalk, dynamic range.

To overcome such restriction as described hereinabove, multiple matrix is devised. This is a method of increasing the number of the picture elements in a

scanning electrode direction instead of increasing the number of the scanning electrodes, by deformation of the signal electrode of the simple matrix. (Read "Liquid-Crystal Electronics Base And Application" (Ohm Company, 1979) edited by Sasaki).

Liquid crystal apparatuses of duplex matrix and quadruplex matrix are now put on the market or being manufactured for trial. In the duplex matrix graphically shown in Fig. 7 (B), the number of the scanning electrodes SE is kept the same as before, the number of the signal electrodes DL is rendered twice, the number of the picture elements (which are shown by oblique lines), and the adjacent two rows of picture elements are simultaneously scanned.

As the shape of the signal electrode becomes complicated to produce the narrow wiring-width portion in the multiplex matrix, the wiring resistance is likely to become high. When the wiring resistance of transparent conductive film only cannot be made sufficiently low, metallic wirings are jointly used. When the metallic wirings are used, effective picture element area reduces to make the picture face dark. Also, once the multiplex degree increases, the area of the wiring portion becomes relatively large to reduce the effective picture-element area.

Also, the following two systems which are effective when the number of the picture elements is many are developed.

## (2) ADDITION OF NONLINEAR ELEMENT

5           There is a method of adding to each picture element a nonlinear element, such as varister, back-to-back diode, MIM (metal / insulator / metal) or the like, as an element to surpress the crosstalk. As shown graphically in Fig. 7 (C), picture element electrodes PE corresponding to  
10           the respective picture elements are provided and are connected respectively with the signal electrodes DL through the nonlinear elements NL. The scanning electrodes SL, SL are disposed, on the opposite substrate, in a direction normal to the signal electrode DL. As shown in oblique  
15           lines, the picture element is located in the overlapped portion between the picture element PE and the scanning electrode SL.

## (3) ADDITION OF SWITCHING ELEMENT

          This is a method of adding a switching transistor,  
20           as an active element, to each picture element to individually drive it. As shown graphically in Fig. 7 (D), a picture element electrode PE corresponding to each picture element is provided and is connected with a signal electrode DL through a switching element SW. Scanning electrodes SL,  
25           SL are provided in a direction normal to the signal electrode DL and are connected with the gate of the

switching element SW. On the other hand, a common electrode  
CE is provided on its opposite substrate. The picture  
element is provided on an overlapped portion between the  
picture electrode PE and the common electrode CE as shown in  
5 oblique lines. A storage capacitor is added when necessary.  
A driving voltage is applied and the capacity is charged  
during a selection period, and the applied voltage is held  
by the capacitor even during a non-selection period. As the  
liquid crystal itself is also capacitive load and its time  
10 constant of discharge is sufficiently larger than a repeated  
period of the driving, the storage capacitor can be omitted.  
A thin film transistor, a MOS-FET formed on silicon wafer or  
the like is used as a switching transistor.

Although not shown concretely in the  
15 above-description, a color filter is disposed corresponding  
to each picture element in a color liquid-crystal display  
apparatus.

The present invention is applied even to any one  
of the above-described ways.

20 The color arrangement which is the subject of the  
present invention will be described hereinafter. A color  
liquid-crystal display apparatus using the liquid crystal is  
already disclosed in such as Japanese Patent Publication  
Tokkaisho No. 49-57726 and U.S. Patent No. 3,840,695. A XY  
25 matrix display apparatus using three primary colors of  
stripe-shaped color-filter is disclosed in the former and a



matrix display apparatus with a thin film transistor (TFT) being provided per picture element electrode is disclosed in the latter. In these examples, described only the use of the three primary colors of stripe-shaped or mosaic-shaped color filter is described without any concrete mention of the three primary colors of arrangement method in the color arrangement. Also, in the conventional TFT matrix display substrate, the signal electrode and the scanning electrode which are connected with the column of the picture element and the row thereof were rectilinear, and all the picture-element electrodes were arranged on the same side of an intersecting point between the corresponding signal electrode and scanning electrode.

The conventional color arrangement (see Fig. 8) is largely divided into a stripe shape and a mosaic shape. In the stripe-shaped color arrangement of the former, picture elements are arranged in parallel like longitudinal stripe (Fig. 8 (A)) and lateral stripe (Fig. 8 (B)). In the mosaic-shaped color arrangement of the latter, square or rectangular picture elements are arranged in checkers shape. Nine picture-element staircase shape (Fig. 8 (C)), longitudinal six picture-element type (Fig. 8 (D)), lateral six picture-element type (Fig. 8 (E)), four picture-element type (Fig. 8 (F)), etc. and their modifications are taken into consideration. Referring to Fig. 8, reference characters R, G, B respectively show the red, green, blue of

additive three primary colors, and a parenthesis { shows a basic period of the arrangement pattern of three colors (R, G, B). The six picture-element type and the four picture-element type are proposed by the present inventors  
5 (Patent Application, No. 58-242548, etc.).

When the picture elements sufficient enough to faithfully reproduce the picture signals are provided in number, the color arrangement of the picture elements does not give influences to the quality of the reproduced images.  
10 But when the number of the picture elements is not sufficiently large, the quality of the reproduced images is badly affected by the color arrangement. In the case of the stripe-shaped color arrangement, the color switching of the driving signal is not necessary in the longitudinal stripe  
15 and all you have to do in the lateral stripe is to switch the color for each of the scanning lines before the analog line memory, but the spatial resolution in a direction normal to the stripe is inferior as many as three picture element pitch thus causing Moire stripes easily. Also, in a  
20 condition where the white balance is filled, the brightness of the blue is so low in terms of the visibility characteristics that the blue looks extremely dark. Thus, blue lines look like black stripe patterns, thus spoiling the picture quality. On the other hand, in the case of  
25 mosaic-shaped color arrangement, in the nine picture-element staircase type, the same color of picture elements are

obliquely connected in the staircase. The spatial resolution in a direction normal to its connection direction becomes  $3/\sqrt{2}$  picture elements pitch, thus reducing the above-described disadvantage somewhat, but the color switching of the picture signal is required for each of the signal electrodes and each of scanning electrodes.

To improve such disadvantages as described hereinabove, the inventors of this case have proposed the color arrangement of the six picture-element type and four picture-element type. In the six picture-element type, the blue lines become zigzag, which makes the stripe patterns less conspicuous. In the four picture-element type, the green picture-elements are arranged in chequered patterns, and the spatial resolution becomes one picture-element pitch both longitudinally and laterally, and becomes  $\sqrt{2}$  picture-element pitch even in the worst oblique direction, thus resulting in considerably small anisotropy. As the blue pictures are arranged separately, no dark lines are produced. The vision has characteristics that the spatial resolution with respect to brilliance (brightness) is high, but the spatial resolution with respect to the color difference is not so high. In the contribution towards the brilliance, the green among the red, green, blue is largest. Accordingly, if the green picture element faithfully reproduces a brilliance signal (Y signal), the image quality

is not deteriorated even if the space resolution is half as much as the green in the red and blue picture elements.

However, in the mosaic-shaped color arrangement, the resolution and the reproduced image quality are improved, but the driving circuit of the picture element is complicated. Namely, as described hereinabove, the colors of the picture element to be driven by the same signal electrode are two or three, thus requiring the color switching of the picture signal.

Fig. 9 (A), (B) are connection diagrams in a case where the liquid crystal is driven with a thin film transistor (TFT) of the conventional mosaic-shaped picture element arrangement. All the picture-element electrodes are arranged on the same side of an intersecting point between the corresponding signal electrode and the scanning electrode. Drain electrode of TFT 1, 1, ... and the storage capacitors which are provided when necessary are connected with the picture element electrodes arranged in mosaic shape (not shown). In the drawing, the capacitors 2, 2, ... are equivalent circuits showing the capacity of the liquid crystal and the point of each arrow is connected commonly to a common electrode. Each scanning electrode (gate line) 3 is connected with the gates of the TFT 1, 1, ... arranged laterally. Also, each of the signal electrodes (data line) 4 is connected with the source electrodes of the TFT 1, 1, ... arranged longitudinally. A gate driver 5 composed of a

shift register sequentially scans the scanning electrodes 3,  
3 periodically with scanning pulses (horizontal  
synchronizing signal H) to turn on the TFT 1, 1, ...  
connected with the selected scanning electrode 3. Picture  
5 signals applied upon the signal electrodes in synchronous  
relation to it are applied upon the picture-element  
electrodes (not shown) and the capacitors 2, 2, ... through  
the TFT 1, 1, ..., whereby the liquid crystal is driven.  
The capacitors 2, 2 maintains the voltage to be applied upon  
10 the liquid crystal during a time period with the TFT 1, 1,  
... off. When the time constant of the liquid crystal is  
sufficiently large as compared with the scanning period, the  
storage capacitor is not required to be provided in  
particular.

15 In the conventional mosaic-shaped color  
arrangement, picture elements of two colors or three colors  
are connected to the same signal electrode 4 to apply a  
signal (red, green, blue) corresponding to each color to a  
signal electrode 4. Each picture element selects only the  
20 corresponding signal through the periodic scanning operation  
of the scanning electrodes 3, 3, ... . As a result, a  
circuit which periodically switches the signals (red, green,  
blue) is required. In Fig. 8 (A). each picture signal of  
the Red, Green, Blue is respectively inputted into analog  
25 line memories so that the picture signal of each color  
sampled is inputted into a color switching circuit 7

provided for each of the signal electrodes 4, thereby selecting a signal corresponding to the color arrangement. Here, the analog line memory 6 samples a color picture-signal R, G or B to output a signal in synchronous relation to the scanning electrode. In Fig. 8 (B), before the picture signal is inputted to an analog line memory 6, each picture signal of the R, G, B is time-shared in accordance with the color arrangement by a color switching circuit 7, is converted into a serial signal and is sent into an analog line memory 6.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide arrangement patterns of picture-element electrodes which may be driven by a simple driving circuit and may obtain the regenerative images of high quality.

The present inventors have found out that this object can be achieved by the adoption of delta arrangement.

The color liquid crystal display apparatus of the present invention is provided with picture elements corresponding to the intersecting points between the respective signal elements and scanning electrodes, and a coloring means of three colors, red, green, blue disposed corresponding to each of the above-described picture elements so that a picture element corresponding to the red, green or blue and a coloring means corresponding to it are so arranged that rectilinear arrangements each having three

colors of red, green, blue periodically arranged as one period may be rendered adjacent in parallel and shifted by half a period.

And each picture element which is composed of the  
5 above-described one line of rectilinear arrangement  
corresponding to the arrangement of the picture element is  
controlled by one scanning electrode and the same color of  
picture elements composing the adjacent two lines from among  
the lines of the same color of picture elements arranged in  
10 a direction vertical to the rectilinear arrangement are  
connected directly or through the non-linear element or the  
switching element to the same signal electrode. Or each  
picture element constituting the above-described one line of  
rectilinear arrangement is connected to the same signal  
15 electrode, and the same color of picture elements  
constituting the adjacent two lines among the lines of the  
same color of picture elements arranged at a 1.5  
picture-element pitch in a direction vertical to this  
rectilinear arrangement are controlled by one scanning  
20 electrode.

Or each one line or each two lines of the  
respective picture-elements constituting the above-described  
rectilinear arrangement are controlled by the same scanning  
electrodes, and the same color of picture-element electrodes  
25 are connected every other line directly to the same signal

electrode or through the non-linear element or a switching element.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 This object and other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the preferred embodiment thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which;

10 Fig. 1 (A), (B) are views each showing an example of the delta arrangement to be used in the present invention,

Fig. 1 (C) is a view showing the relationship between the electrodes and the delta arrangement,

Fig. 2 (A) is a plan view of TFT,

15 Fig. 2 (B) is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A - A,

Fig. 3 (A), (B) are plan views of TFT,

Fig. 4 is a driving circuit diagram of picture-element electrodes of the color arrangement in the embodiment of a color liquid-crystal display apparatus with TFT added thereto,

20 Fig. 5 (A), (B) are views each showing graphically the embodiment of the present invention with respect to simple matrix and double matrix,

25 Fig. 6 (A), (B), (C) are views respectively graphically showing embodiments of simple matrix, double



matrix, double matrix with non-linear elements added thereto,

Fig. 7 (A), (B), (C), (D) are views graphically showing a system of displaying various matrixes, wherein (A) shows simple matrix, (B) double matrix, (C) double matrix with non-linear elements added thereto, (D) double matrix with switching elements added thereto,

Fig. 8 (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) are views showing the conventional color arrangements, wherein (A) shows a longitudinal stripe type, (B) a lateral stripe type, (C) a nine picture-element staircase type, (D) a longitudinal six picture-element type, (E) a lateral six picture-element type, (F) a four picture-element type, and

Fig. 9 (A), (B) are respectively connection diagrams in the case where the liquid crystal is driven by the thin film transistor (TFT) panel of the conventional mosaic-shaped picture-element arrangement.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Before the description of the present invention proceeds, it is to be noted that like parts are designated by like reference numerals throughout the accompanying drawings.

#### (EMBODIMENT)

In the present invention, a delta arrangement is adopted as the color arrangement. It is known that the delta arrangement is least in the direction dependency

property of the spatial resolution. Namely, the regenerative images of high quality can be realized through adoption of the delta arrangement. The color arrangement of the color filter and the arrangement of the picture elements corresponding to it are provided in delta arrangement. In the delta arrangement, three colors of red, green, blue are periodically arranged rectilinearly and the adjacent rectilinear arrangements are shifted by half a period in a parallel direction to each other. In Fig. 1 (A) and Fig. 1 (B), the shape of the picture element is rectangular and hexagonal respectively. The gravity center of each color is arranged in an equilateral triangle. Assume that the ratio between the height of the triangle and the base thereof is  $\sqrt{3}/2$  and the position of the gravity center of each picture element is in an equilateral triangle. The same color of picture elements are arranged symmetrically in six faces when the same color of picture elements only are taken into consideration. Also, the line of the same color of picture element is arranged every other line in a direction vertical to the rectilinear arrangement and the line of the same color of picture elements in this vertical direction has a space of 1.5 pitch (half a period) in the lateral direction and is shifted by one picture-element portion in the longitudinal direction.

In the present embodiment, to simplify the driving circuit of the picture elements, the signal electrodes are

caused to meander in the crank shape or in the curve shape so that the amplitude may become one half of the picture element pitch as shown in Fig. 1 (C), and the picture elements (B in Fig. 1 (C)) to be driven by the same scanning electrode are arranged right and left alternately. Namely, the picture elements are arranged right and left alternately by 1.5 picture-element pitch (half a period) for each one line in the position of the gravity center of the picture element to be supplied with picture signals by the same signal electrode. Under such construction as described hereinabove, all the necessary things are to apply only the same color of picture signals to the same signal electrode. Thus, the color picture signals of the analog line memory are not required to be switched, with the result that the driving circuit becomes extremely simplified.

It is to be noted that the delta arrangement was initially adopted in the color CRT belonging to the other art field than the present invention. It followed as a logical consequence, because an electron gun of caliber as large as possible was required to be arranged in a narrow neck. The present invention was adopted from the other art demand. It is rare to be used in the color TV for home use, because a highly efficient electron gun is available.

A color liquid crystal display apparatus with switching elements added thereto will be described hereinafter in an embodiment. Fig. 2 (A) is a plan view

showing one example of a thin film transistor (TFT), which is a switching element. Fig. 2 (B) is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A - A. The TFT has a scanning electrode 11, a gate insulating film 12, a semiconductor film 13, a signal electrode 14 and a drain electrode 15 sequentially patterned and laminated on a transparent insulating substrate 10 of glass or the like. A picture-element electrode 16 and a storage capacitor (not shown) which is provided at need are connected with the drain electrode 15. A vacuum evaporating method, a sputtering method, a CVD method, a plasma CVD method, a low pressure CVD method or the like is used as a thin film forming method, and the patterning is performed by the art of shadow mask or photo-lithography. To drive the liquid crystal by a substrate with this TFT being formed thereon, optical shield and orientation layer are further provided. If a positive voltage is applied upon the scanning electrode 11 when an n type semiconductor has been used as a semiconductor film 13, an accumulation layer of electrons is formed on the surface on the side of the gate insulating film 12 of the semiconductor film 13 to modulate the resistance between the signal electrode (source electrode) 14 and the drain electrode 15.

One of the characteristics of the present invention is to cause the signal electrode to meander right and left and the picture elements, which are driven by the

same signal electrode, to be synchronized with the meandering to put them right and left alternately to shift the picture-element arrangement by 1.5 picture-element pitch for each of scanning lines so as to realize the delta arrangement. The color of the picture elements to be driven by the same signal electrode under such construction as described hereinabove becomes the same, thus rendering the color switching unnecessary. One example of the connection patterns is shown in Fig. 3 (A), (B). Fig. 3 (A) shows an example wherein the shape of the picture elements is rectangular and Fig. 3 (B) shows an example of the hexangle. It is to be noted that for simplification, the semiconductor film 13 and the insulating film 12 of the cross portion between the signal electrode 14 and the scanning electrode 11 are omitted.

The aim of the present invention is that the position of the gravity center of each picture element is delta shaped and the shape of the picture element is not restricted to the rectangle and hexangle. Also, the patterns shown in Fig. 3 (A), (B) show one example of the patterns in a case where the scanning electrodes only are branched to constitute the transistor. Only the scanning electrodes or both the signal electrodes and the scanning electrodes can be branched to constitute a transistor. Also, they show one example in a case where the scanning electrode is provided first, the signal electrode and the

drain electrode is provided later, but they may be provided in the opposite order.

In the present invention, the same color of picture elements are driven by the same signal electrode, but the images to be regenerated are shifted by 1.5 picture element right and left for each of scanning electrodes, with the sampling timing of the analog line memory being fixed in the delta arrangement of the picture elements, thus lowering the resolution. This inconvenience is settled through shifting of the sampling timing by time equivalent to  $1.5 P$  ( $P = \text{effective horizontal scanning time} / \text{number of horizontal picture elements}$ ) with odd lines and even lines. To shift the timing of the sampling, a signal for driving the signal electrode only in the case of one of them in accordance with the odd number or the even number the selected scanning electrode is located in is required to be delayed by  $1.5 P$ .

Fig. 4 shows an example of a driving circuit of a liquid crystal display panel of the present invention. A gate driver 20 composed of a shift register scans the scanning electrodes 11, 11, ... sequentially by a horizontal synchronizing signal H to turn on the transistors 2, 2, ... connected with the selected scanning electrode 11. The time width of the gate pulse is not always necessary to be  $1H$  (horizontal scanning time) and pulses to be applied upon each scanning electrode may be overlapped on each other. To make the width of the gate pulse larger than  $1H$  is applied

for by the inventors of this case. The aim of that invention is to turn on the scanning electrode 11 prior to the original timing to preliminarily charge the liquid crystal and the storage capacitor. For use in the  
5 embodiment, the same color of picture signals are normally applied upon the same signal electrode 14 and the correlation of the signals between the adjacent scanning lines is high in the normal picture signal so that the effect of the preliminary charging is large to render the  
10 crosstalk between the colors difficult to cause.

An analog line memory 21 for driving the signal electrode is composed of a shift register 22 and sample hold circuits 23, 23, ... . The shift register 22 sequentially transfers start pulses ST by a clock pulse CK of a period  
15  $\frac{1}{2} P$  to generate sampling pulses. The sample hold circuits 23, 23, ... receive the sampling pulses to sample the color picture signals R, G, B to drive the signal electrodes 14, 14, ... in synchronous relation to the gate signal H. The picture elements to be driven by the same signal electrode  
20 14 are the same in color in the arrangement of the picture elements of the present embodiment so that the color switching operation of the picture signals to be inputted to the sample hold circuits 23, 23, ... is not required.

A start pulse delay circuit 24 shifts the sampling  
25 timing of the odd scanning lines and the even scanning lines. In an example of Fig. 4, the sampling timing is

delayed by 3 clock pulses, which are  $1.5 P$  when the scanning electrode is in an even number. In such a sampling method, a period =  $1/2 P$  clock pulse is required, but substitution can be made by the clock pulse of a period of  $1 P$  or  $1.5 P$  when the short clock period is necessary to be avoided.

In the former, the positional shift of the  $1/2$  picture element is caused between the odd line and the even line. In the latter, the picture signals of the G may be sampled at the original timing and the R and B may be simultaneously sampled at a timing corresponding to a central position where they are connected with each other. In this manner, the picture quality is hardly deteriorated because of the following reason. The vision is high in the spatial resolution with respect to the brilliance (brightness), but is not so high in the spatial resolution with respect to the color difference. As the contribution towards the brilliance is largest in G among the R, G, B, influences are hardly given in vision even if the positional shift of  $1/2$  picture element is cause in the R and B when the G is faithfully reproduced.

Then, a substrate on a common electrode side with transparent conductive film and color filter provided on the transparent substrate of glass or the like is made by a known method although not shown. Interference filter, organic or inorganic dye or pigment are used as the color filter. In the color filter, three primary colors are



arranged in delta to suit the delta arrangement of the above-described picture element electrodes by a photo-lithography or a printing method. Transparent conductive film composed of ITO is provided thereon by a method of ion plating or the like. An orientation layer for orientating the liquid crystal is provided thereon.

A substrate with picture-element electrodes disposed in delta arrangement and a substrate with common electrodes disposed thereon are sealed each other through a spacer, and liquid crystal is impregnated into the gap between the substrate to complete the color liquid crystal panel. When an operation mode of the liquid crystal is TN, a polarizater is provided on both faces of the liquid crystal panel.

When the images have been reproduced by the color liquid-crystal display panel compled in this manner, the resolution and display quality have been proved to be better, and the Moire stripes have been hard to cause.

The above description applies to a case where the picture elements which cause the signal electrodes to meander and drive them by the same signal electrode are arranged right and left alternately. Needless to say, the similar effect is caused even when the picture elements are arranged with the scanning electrodes being meandered and the same scanning electrodes being provided up and down alternately. It is necessary to retain a picture signal

located on a scanning line but one scanning line or two by a delay element such as surface acoustic-wave (SAW) element or the like or an analog line memory.

Needless to say, the present invention is  
5 applicable even to a liquid crystal display apparatus (simple matrix system, adding system with nonlinear elements thereon, or the like) with switching elements added thereto.

Fig. 5 (A) is a view graphically showing the embodiment of the present invention with respect to the  
10 simple matrix. The picture-element electrodes 31, 31, ... of the delta arrangement are directly connected to the signal electrodes 32, 32, ... . Each of the signal electrodes 32 is caused to meander so that the amplitude may become  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the picture-element pitch, and is directly  
15 connected with the same color of picture elements 31, 31, ... which are arranged right and left alternately by 1.5 picture element pitch (half a period). The scanning electrodes 33, 33, ... are provided corresponding to the lateral arrangements of the picture-element electrodes 31, 31, ...  
20 in parallel laterally to the opposite substrate.

Fig. 5 (B) is a view graphically showing the embodiment of the present invention with respect to the double matrix. The scanning electrodes 37, 37, ... provided in parallel on the opposite substrate with respect to the  
25 picture-element electrodes 36, 36, ... of the delta arrangement are arranged to correspond to two lines in the

lateral direction of the arrangements of the picture elements. In the connection between each signal electrode 38 and the picture-element electrodes 36, 36, ... , one signal electrode 38 is connected only to the same color of picture-element electrodes existing every other line in the longitudinal direction, which is different from the above embodiment.

Fig. 6 (A), (B), (C) show embodiments of a color liquid crystal display apparatus with nonlinear elements being added thereto.

In Fig. 6 (A), the picture-element electrodes 41, 41, ... of the delta arrangement are respectively connected with the signal electrodes 43, 43, ... through the nonlinear elements 42, 42, ... . Each of the signal electrodes 43 is caused to meander so that the amplitude may become  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the picture-element pitch, and is connected to the same color of picture-element electrodes 41, 41, ... arranged right and left alternately by 1.5 picture-element pitch (half a period) for each one line. The scanning electrodes 44, 44, ... are provided corresponding to the lateral arrangement of the picture-element electrodes 41, 41, ... in parallel laterally on the substrate.

Fig. 6 (B) is a view graphically showing an example of a color liquid-crystal display apparatus with nonlinear elements added thereto with respect to the double matrix. The scanning electrodes 47, 47, ... provided on the

opposite substrate are arranged so that one may correspond to two lines of the lateral direction of the arrangements of the picture elements with respect to the picture-element electrodes 46, 46, ... in delta arrangement. Each of the  
5 signal electrodes 48, 48, ... grade separation the picture-element electrodes 46, 46, ... through insulating film not shown. In the connection between each signal electrode 48 and the picture-element electrodes 46, 46, ..., one signal electrode 38 is connected through nonlinear  
10 elements 49, 49, ... only to the same color of picture-element electrodes 46, 46, ... existing every other line in the longitudinal direction as in the embodiment shown in Fig. 5 (B).

Fig. 6 (C) is the modification of an example shown  
15 in Fig. 6 (B). Each picture-element electrode is divided into two portions 46', 46', arranged on both sides of a signal electrode 48 and respectively connected with the same signal electrode 48 through the nonlinear elements 49, 49. In this case, the signal electrodes 48, 48, ... are not  
20 required to grade separation the picture-element electrodes 46', 46', ... .

Even in a color liquid crystal display apparatus with switching elements added thereto, the picture elements and each electrode can be arranged in accordance with the  
25 same aim shown in Fig. 6 (B), (C).

Normally the picture elements are driven by a voltage averaging method (see the book described before) in a simple matrix system and an adding system with nonlinear elements added thereto. To produce a half tone, the width of the selection pulse width to be applied upon a signal electrode is modulated in accordance with gradation (see Television Society Journal 31, 940 (in 1977)). To apply the present invention to this case, a pulse width modulation circuit is provided between a signal electrode 14 and a sample hold circuit 23 of an analog line memory 21 of Fig. 4. This circuit is adapted to modulate the width of the selection pulse to be applied upon the signal electrode in accordance with a picture signal sample-held by a sample hold circuit 23.

Also, a digital line memory, instead of an analog line memory 21, may be used. In this case, the picture signals are converted into a digital signal by an AD converter and sequentially store in the digital line memory. Then, the width of the selection pulse to be applied upon the signal electrode is controlled by a digital picture signal stored in the digital line memory. In this case, a method is used of generating a series of pulses each being different in the pulse width in accordance with the number of the bits of the AD conversion and selecting by a multiplexer a pulse of the pulse width corresponding to the level of the picture signal.

Even when the analog line memory or the digital line memory is used, the color switching is required in the conventional construction, but in the present invention, the color switching becomes unnecessary as in a case where the switching element has been added.

As is clear from the foregoing description, according to the present invention, in the color liquid-crystal display apparatus, the delta arrangement is adopted, thus improving the image resolution and the display quality.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted here that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless otherwise such changes and modifications depart from the scope of the present invention, they should be construed as included therein.

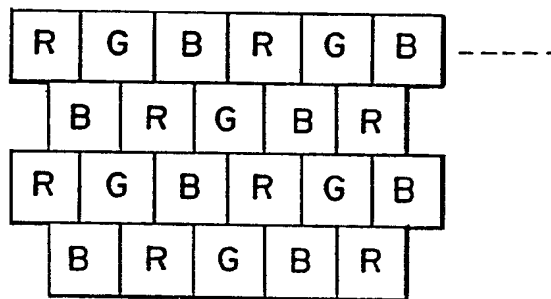
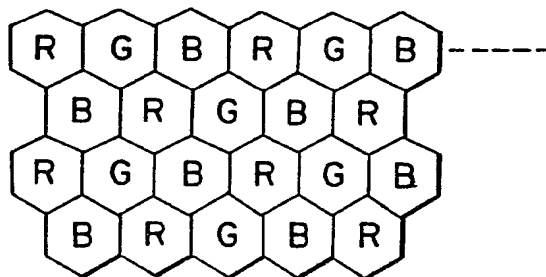
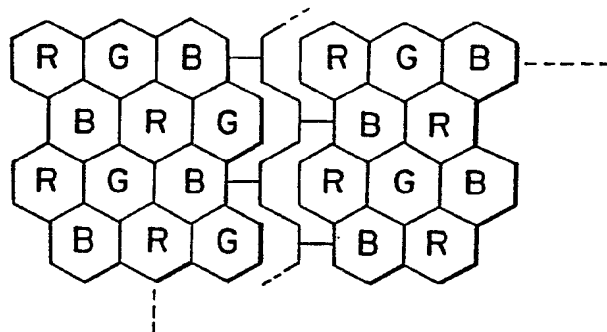
What is claimed is:

1. A color liquid-crystal display apparatus provided with picture elements corresponding to the intersecting points between signal electrodes and scanning electrodes, and a coloring means of three colors, red, green, blue  
5 disposed corresponding to each of the picture elements, wherein rectilinear arrangements, each having a picture element corresponding to red, green or blue and a coloring means corresponding to it, being arranged periodically with three colors of red, green, blue as one period are arranged  
10 -- in parallel to each other and in adjacent relation, shifted by half a period.
2. A color liquid-crystal display apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein each of the picture elements constituting the above-described one line of linear arrangement is controlled by one scanning electrode,  
5 adjacent two lines among the lines of the same color of picture elements arranged in a direction vertical to the rectilinear arrangement are connected directly or through a nonlinear element or a switching element to the same signal electrode.
3. A color liquid-crystal display apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein each of the picture-element electrodes constituting the above-described one line of rectilinear arrangement is connected directly or through a  
5 nonlinear element or a switching element, the adjacent two

lines of the lines of the same color of picture elements arranged in a direction vertical to the rectilinear arrangement are controlled by the same scanning electrode.

4. A color liquid-crystal display apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein every one line or every two lines of the respective picture elements constituting the above-described rectilinear arrangement are controlled by the same scanning electrode, and the same color of picture-element electrodes are connected every other line directly or through a nonlinear element or a switching element to the same signal electrode.
- 5



*Fig. 1(A)**Fig. 1(B)**Fig. 1(C)*

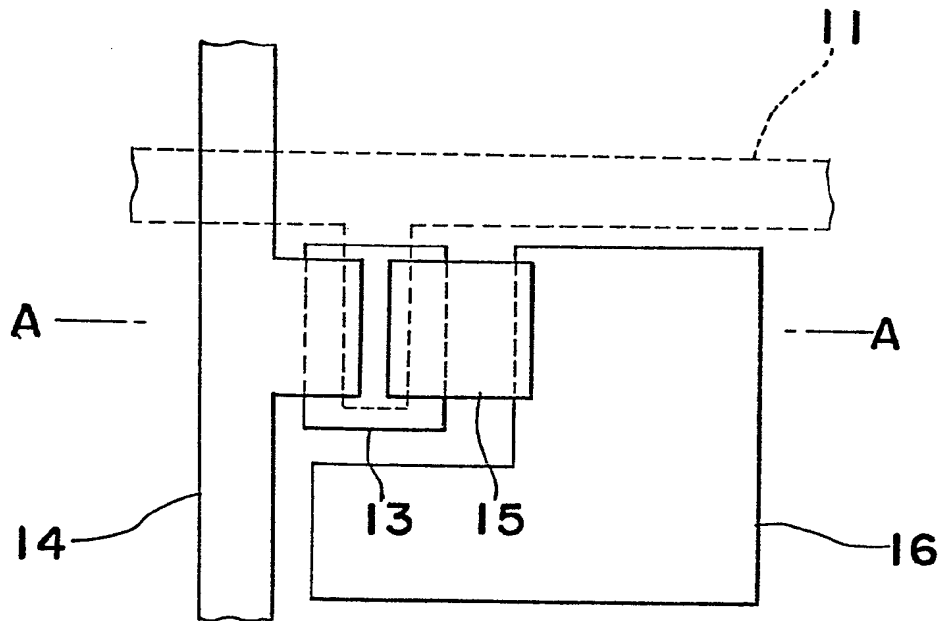
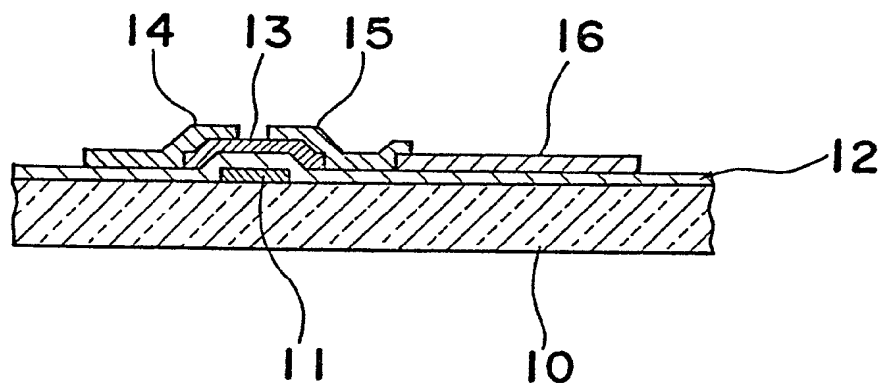
*Fig. 2(A)**Fig. 2(B)*

Fig. 3(B)

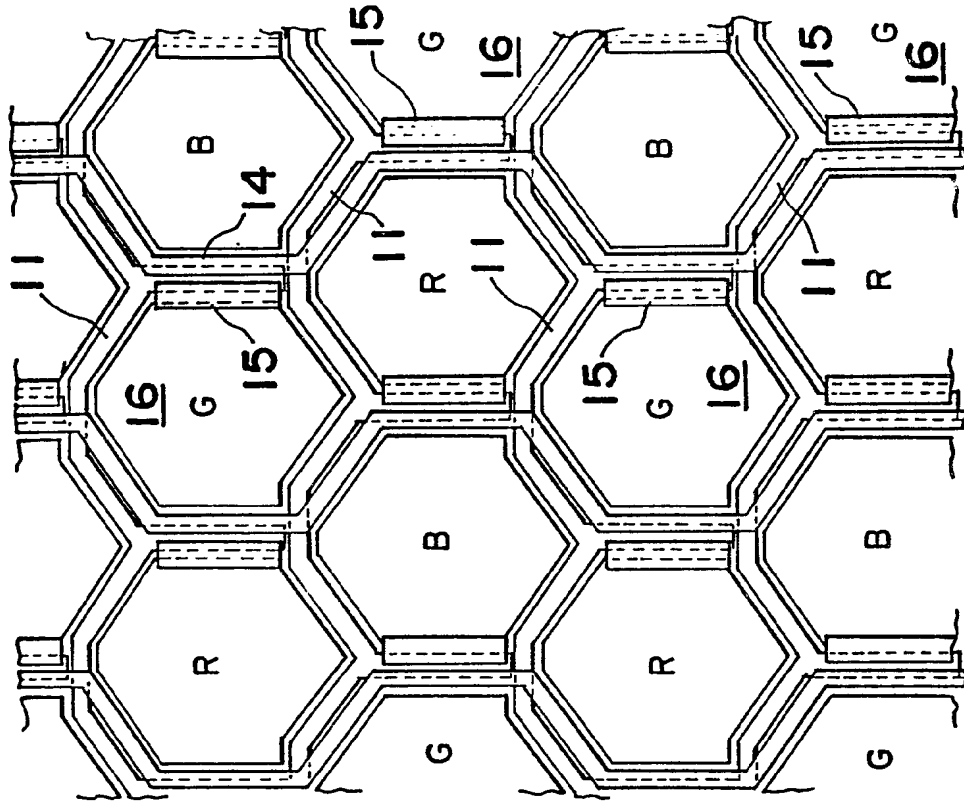
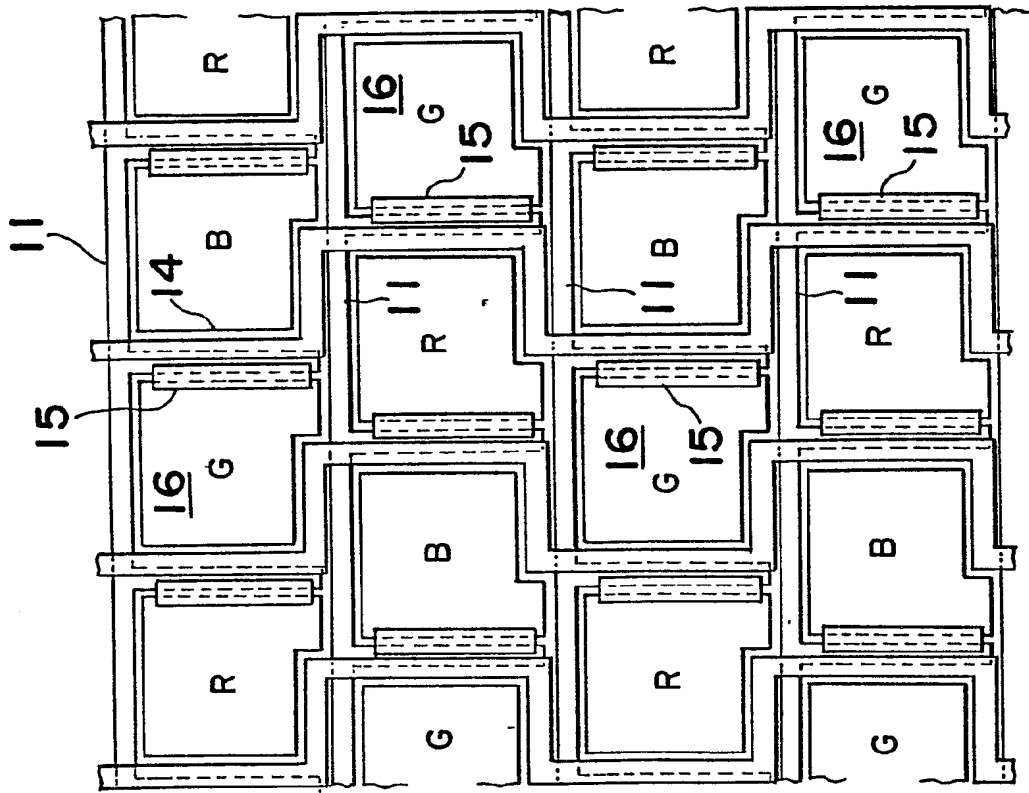


Fig. 3(A)





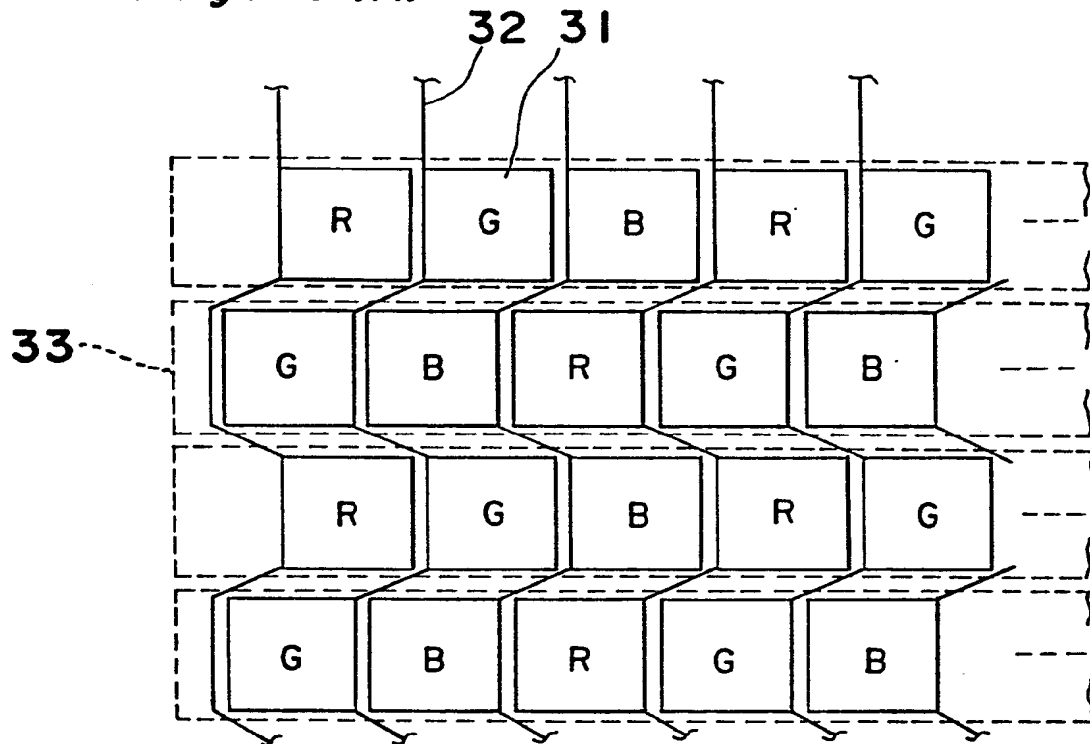
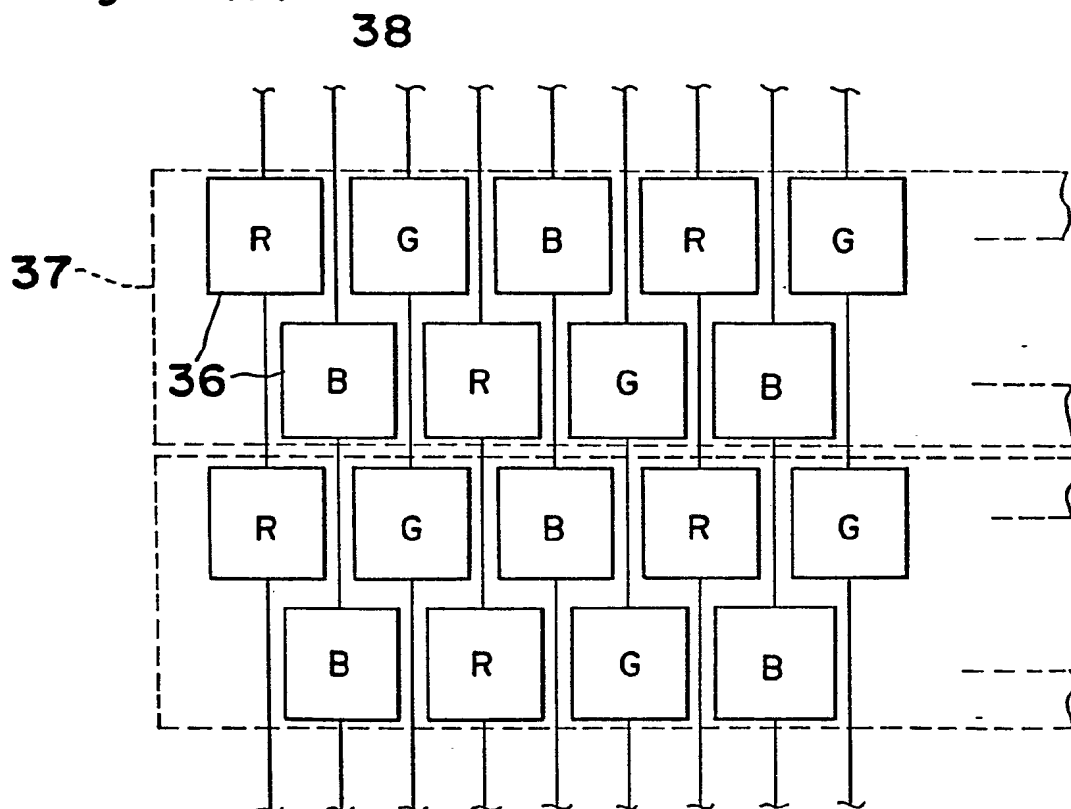
*Fig. 5(A)**Fig. 5(B)*

Fig. 6(A)

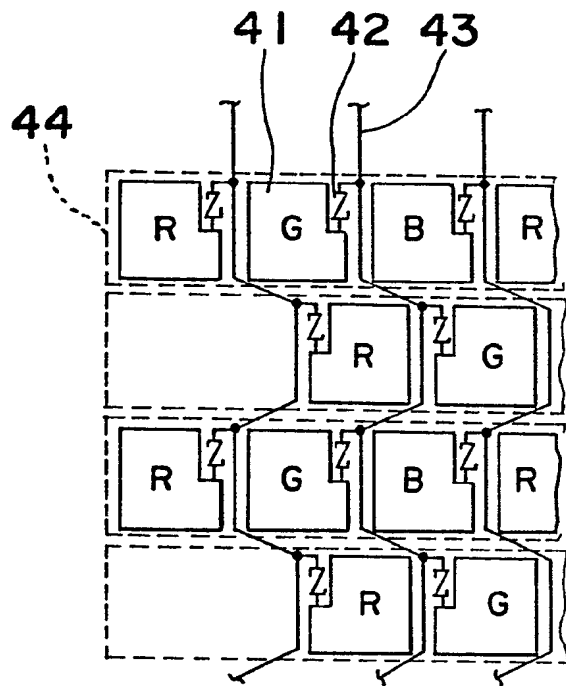


Fig. 6(B)

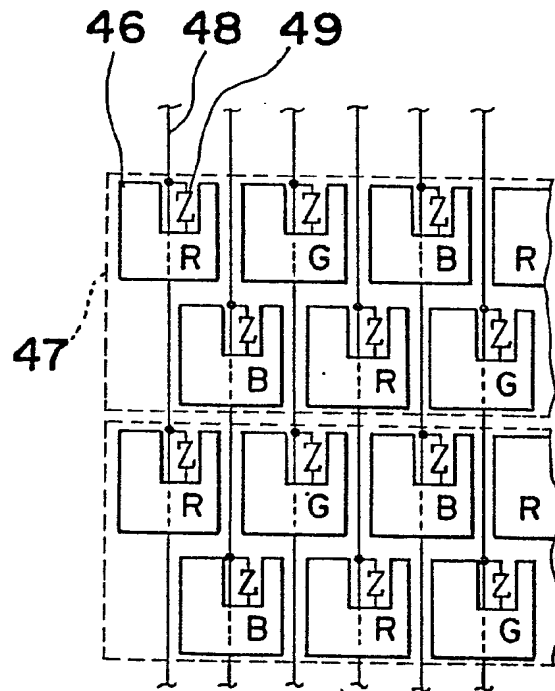


Fig. 6(C)

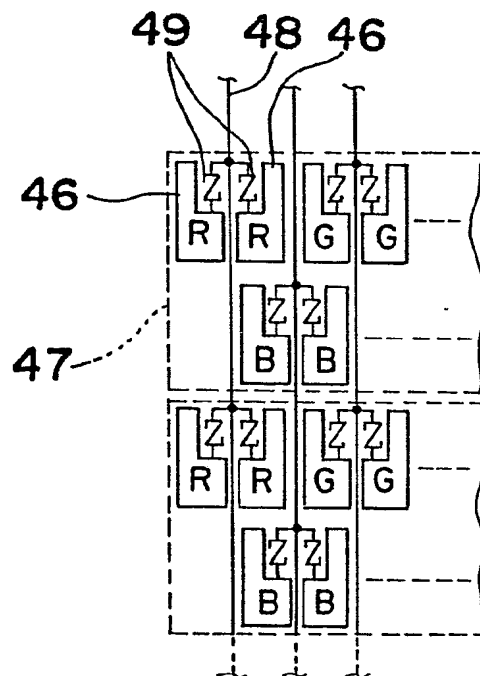


Fig. 7(A)

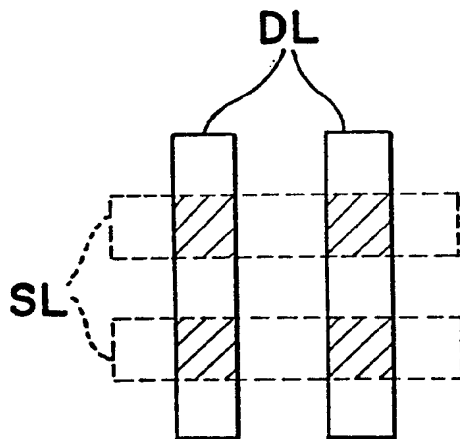


Fig. 7(B)

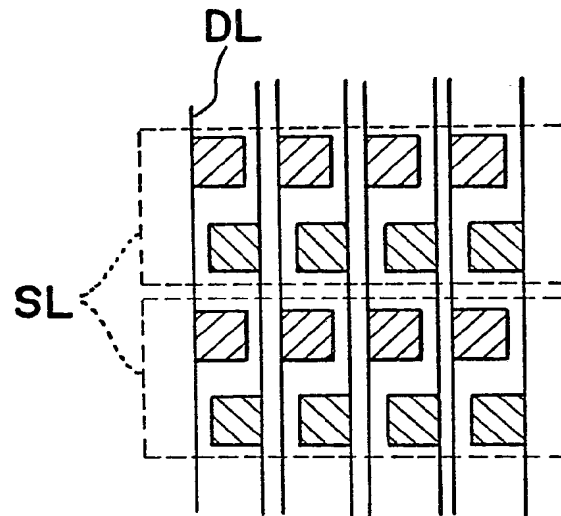


Fig. 7(C)

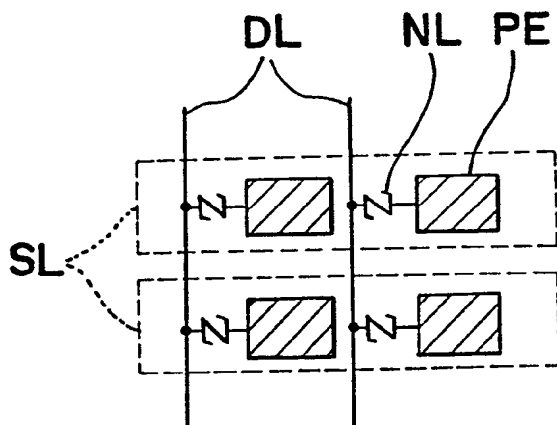
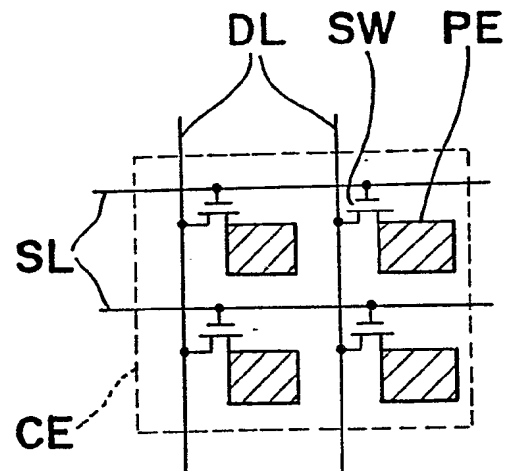


Fig. 7(D)



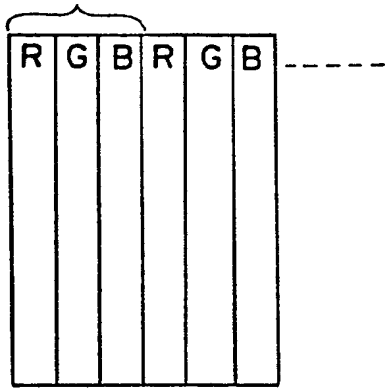
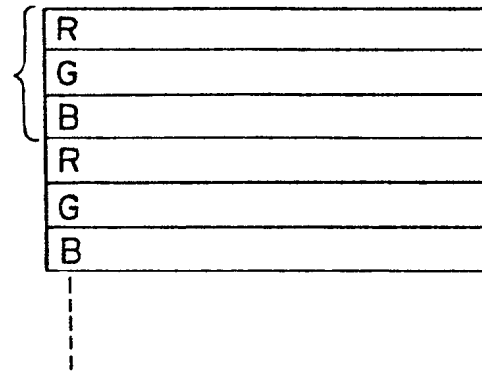
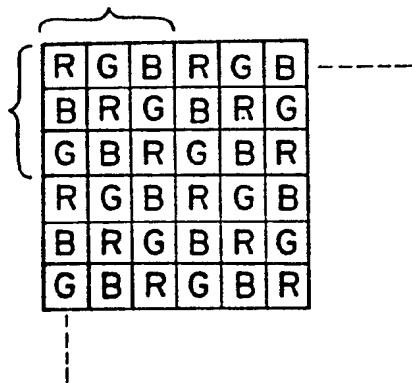
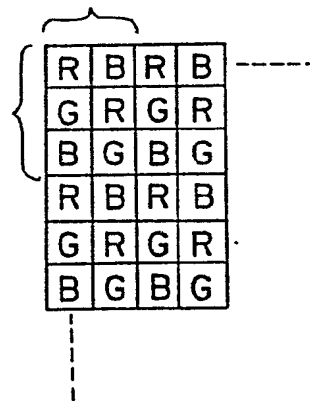
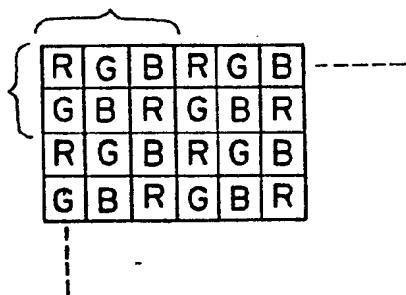
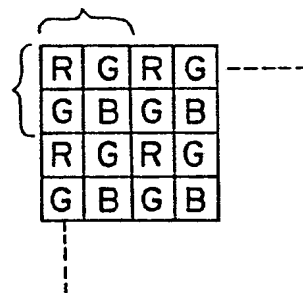
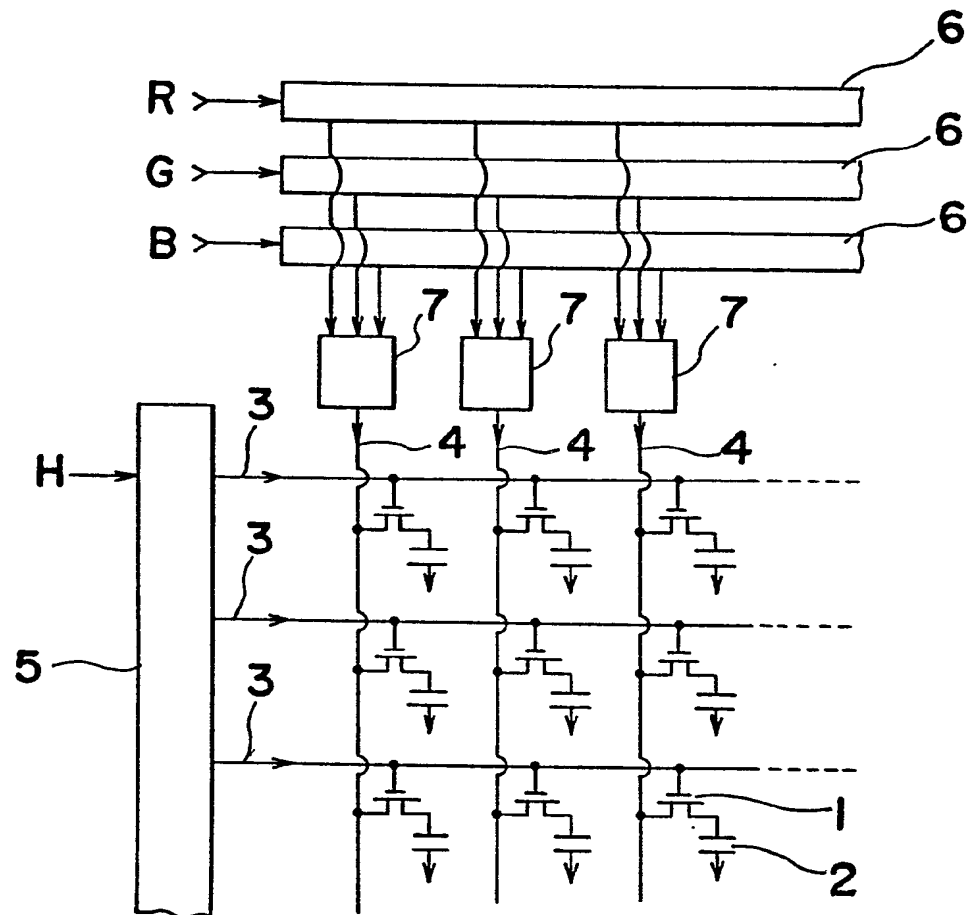
*Fig. 8(A)**Fig. 8(B)**Fig. 8(C)**Fig. 8(D)**Fig. 8(E)**Fig. 8(F)*



Fig. 9 (A)



*Fig. 9 (B)*